

The True Northerner.

VOLUME XXVI. NO. 9.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 1311.



PATENTED JUNE 13, 1876.
These goods have been sold during the past three years. All who have worn them pronounce the mode of fastening **ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.**

The many annoyances connected with the old system of Button Gloves are entirely overcome, and the following advantages secured:
1st—The perfect ease and rapidity with which it is laced.
2nd—Its adaptability to fit the different sized wrists.
3rd—The advantage gained by gradually straining the Kid, instead of the old system which ruins so many joints the first time buttoned.
4th—Strength of Hooks and mode of finishing them. The fastening will outlast a yoke, which is a very rare occurrence with buttons.
Independent of improvement in fastening the quality is guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any other glove in the market.

FOR SALE BY

Broughton & Cumings.

All the new styles of
STIFF HATS.

All the latest styles of
GENTS' NECKWEAR.

The celebrated Gray Bros.'
SHOES.

The largest variety of
NEW CORSETS.

We are selling
BOOTS
at the old prices.

E. G. BUTLER,
DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
FLOUR, FEED,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE!

and the best Cutlery,
at Butler's Old Stand on
Kalamazoo Street, Paw Paw.

Good Quality and Low Prices.
Call and see for yourself. It will be to your
advantage to come and see.

E. G. Butler.
LONG BRICK STORE.



E. SMITH & CO.

Let 'em go! Let 'em go!
Price no Object!

"Hello, there, friend! Whither bound in such haste?"

"To that store, of course. Everybody is flocking there, and if I don't get there soon I shall lose my chance. Delays are dangerous, and if I am not on hand soon the bargains will be gone, the cheapest stock in the city exhausted, and I shall make a dead loss of it if I am compelled to go elsewhere for my clothing."
"That's the fact; and as I am rather out at the elbows I'll go along too, as the old proverb says 'A sinner saved is worth nine pence you haven't got.' So I will make the most of my money, and buy at SMITH'S."
And sure enough they did, and saved TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. by having their eyes- teeth cut and knowing a thing or two.

Ready-Made Clothing!

—here you'll find,
Rich in assortment, rich in kind.
Come buy at Smith's, he can't be beat,
Know this all ye who DARE compete.

Boots and Shoes!

We have slippers for breakfast, dinner & balls;
Shoes to sit in, stand in and walk in,
Gaiters to dance in, first in and talk in,
Slippers in which to do nothing at all in.

Boots for Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall;
Boots and Shoes you must have you all know
And run place to buy, I say to you all,
Be at the Long Brick of

E. SMITH & CO.

WHAT'S HER NAME!

Do you know that Queen of Nations,
Who above all earth's commotions,
Wields a sceptre death whose power,
We all bend and bow and cover?

She leads captive, kings and princes,
Makes her laws to suit her fancies,
Rules mankind of every station,
For her name was Modern Fashion.

To her will you must surrender,
But 'twill please you to remember,
If for *Teas* you've a passion,
None but Clement's are the fashion.

**HEALTH
WEALTH &
HAPPINESS,**
acquired by purchasing your
goods of

J. J. CLEMENT & CO'S,
GENERAL STORE.

They have just received a
very large line of Ladies' and
Gentlemen's, Misses and Boys,
**Boots, Low Shoes,
Walking Shoes,
and Slippers,**

which were bought early and
will be sold at very **LOW
PRICES.**

They are still on **DECK**
with full lines of

**DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
GROCERIES**

of all kinds, at the **LOWEST
PRICES.** Try our

50c. TEA AND TOBACCO,

as we have the best.
We sell Goods for Cash, or
in Exchange for Produce, R. R.
Ties, Shingle-Bolts, Saw-Logs,
Etc., at one price.

Yours very Respectfully,
**THE ONE PRICE STORE of
J. J. CLEMENT & CO.,**
Gobleville, Mich.
P. S.—Shingles for Sale.

E. D. DARLING,
Builder and Contractor.

DEALER IN
Cement, Stucco, Plaster, Lime, Hair
Plastering Mortar, Brick, Stone, Lath
and Shingles. Bills of timber and lumber filled to
order. Thanking the people for their past
patronage, I would still solicit your orders for
Mason work, which will be attended to with
promptness.
Store opposite Clifton House on Kalamazoo
street 1204ly

**BEST IS CHEAPEST!
LEWIS' CONDENSED
BAKING
POWDER**

STRICTLY PURE!
We will give \$1000.00 for any Alum or
other adulteration found in
this POWDER.

Indorsed by the Brooklyn Board
of Health, and by the best chemists
in the United States.
It is **STRONGER** than
any Yeast Powder in the
world.
It **NEVER FAILS** to
make light bread when
used as directed.
It is **RECOMMENDED** by every
housekeeper who has given it a
fair trial.
It is an entirely **NEW INVEN-**
TION, without any of the bad qual-
ities of soda or saleratus, yeast or
other baking powders.
It has in itself a tendency
to **sustain and nourish the**
system.

Good food makes good health; and health
is improved or impaired in proportion as the
food we eat is nutritious or otherwise.
LEWIS' BAKING POWDER always makes
good food.

One can of this is worth two of any other
baking compound.
It makes bread **whiter and richer.**
More than half the complaints of bad flour
arise from the use of common baking pow-
ders, which often make the best of flour turn
out dark bread.

The most delicate persons can eat food
prepared with it **without injury.**
Nearly every other baking powder is
adulterated and is absolutely **injurious.**
This is made from **Refined Baking Powder**
of **Tartar**, and is **PERFECTLY PURE.**
It makes the **BEST, lightest, and most**
nutritious

**BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE,
CROLLERS,
BUCKWHEAT, INDIAN, AND
FLANNEL CAKES.**
A single trial will prove the superiority
of this Powder.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
GEORGE T. LEWIS & MENZIES CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

OPIMUM
and Morphine habitually and speedily
cured. Falsely so positively. Send stamp
for particulars. Dr. C. C. C. C. C.
1st Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THIRD-TERMISM.

The Disasters that it Caused to
the Republican Party
in 1874;

AND THE EFFECTUAL REMEDY THAT
WAS APPLIED BY THE PARTY
IN 1875.

Baltimore American (Rep.), April 28.
The first term of Gen. Grant as President
drove Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, and other
eminent Republicans from the ranks, and might
have lost the party the elections but for timely
Democratic blunders. The second term of Gen.
Grant was more fraught with disasters to the
party that had carried the election than was
ever any Presidential term before. The follow-
ing facts and figures should furnish food for
thought:

In 1872 Gen. John A. Dix was elected Gov-
ernor of New York by 51,825 Republican major-
ity. As chief executive of the Empire State, he
served her people with ability and integrity.—
At the expiration of his term, in 1874, he was
renominated, but the friends of Gen. Grant in
the New York custom house, the post office,
and internal revenue offices throughout the
State had control of the Convention, which re-
solved:

"That the administration of Gen. Grant has
been distinguished for achievements in domestic
and foreign policy unsurpassed in the history
of the country."

A few weeks later the Liberal Republicans of
New York met in convention, and although they
made no nomination, under the inspira-
tion of Ex-Gov. Fenton, Gen. Merritt, now
collector of customs of New York, and others,
they resolved:

"That we declare our uncompromising hos-
tility to any pretensions towards perpetuating
power in the hands of the same person beyond
a second term; such pretensions deserve and
should receive the indignant condemnation of
the people."

A week or two later the Democrats met in
convention, and declared:
"The Presidency of the United States is a
public trust, not a private perquisite, and there
should be no third term of it."

On this issue Samuel J. Tilden was elected
Governor by 50,317 majority, which seems to
indicate a change of 102,000 votes in just two
years, and that New York was irrevocably op-
posed to a third term of the Presidency.

Gen. John F. Hartt was elected Governor
of Pennsylvania on his merits as a soldier and
public officer by a Republican majority of 34,
368 in October, 1872. A month later the same
State gave Gen. Grant a majority of 135,000 for
a second term of the Presidency, but at the Re-
publican State convention, in 1873, Mr. Allison,
of Juniata county, offered the following resolu-
tion:

"Resolved, That if Gen. Grant be a candi-
date for the third term, the Republican party of
Pennsylvania would support him."

The Hon. O. J. Dickey, successor of Thad-
deus Stevens in Congress, opposed the resolu-
tion, and said:

"If Gen. Grant desires a third term, there is
honesty and patriotism enough in the Republi-
can party to stand by the precedent established
by Washington. No man in this country ought
to violate the example set by the Father of his
Country. Should such a thing be attempted,
the people, with a unanimity which they
rushed forward to save the Union, would crush
out the man who would dare to break down so
wise a precedent. The people of Lancaster
county are most emphatically opposed to a third
term."

At the general election which followed, Mr.
Latta, Democrat, was elected Lieut.-Governor
by a majority of 4,679, despite the majority of
135,000 cast for Gen. Grant only two years be-
fore; thus Pennsylvania set her face against
a third-term movement.

The Republican State convention of Ohio
took no action, either for or against, a third
term, but the Democratic convention of that
State resolved:

"That we have seen with alarm and regret
the advocacy in influential quarters of the elec-
tion of a President of the United States for a
period beyond that to which traditions and
usages of the country have almost given the
sanction of a fundamental law; that such an
election would be a long stride on the road to a
protracted monarchy and personal despotism,
and we are decidedly in favor of establishing
the one-term principle by an amendment to the
Constitution."

The Republican majority in Ohio was 34,268
in 1872, but upon this issue, as presented by
the Democrats, the entire Democratic State
ticket was elected by 17,202 majority, and there
could be no mistaking that plain verdict which
Ohio rendered against a third term of the Presi-
dency.

In 1872 Indiana gave Gen. Grant 51,000
majority, but the third-term issue resulted in a
Democratic majority of 17,223 in 1874.

The State of Illinois gave a majority of 56,
420 for Gen. Grant in 1872, but in 1874 decided
against the third-term business by electing a
Democratic State ticket by 30,500 majority—a
change in two years of about 86,000 votes.

New Jersey gave Grant 14,180 majority in
1872, indorsed him in 1874, and nominated Geo.
A. Halsey, a pronounced third-term man, for
Governor, and the Democratic candidate was
elected by 13,283 majority.

Massachusetts gave Grant 74,212 majority in
1872, but the third-term wave struck the old
Bay State in 1874, and Gaston, Democrat, was
elected Governor by 7,032 majority—a change
of 81,000 votes in two years.

In addition to the election of a great many
Democratic State officers in 1874 to succeed Re-
publicans, the third-term issue of that year al-
so resulted in the election to the Senate of the
United States of a number of Democrats in the
place of Republicans, notably Kernan, of New
York; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; McDonald, of
Indiana; Eaton, of Connecticut; Cockrell, of
Missouri; retiring Fessenden, Scott, Pratt, Buck-

ingham, and Schurz respectively. Thurman, of
Ohio, and Randolph, of New Jersey, were also
elected upon that issue.

The States of Massachusetts, New York, New
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illi-
nois gave an aggregate Republican majority of
282,900 in 1872, but on the issue of a third term
as represented in 1874, the great majority was
overcome, and a Democratic majority was ob-
tained instead of 141,000, seemingly to indicate
a change of 423,900 votes in these seven States
alone, brought about mainly by this question
of a third term of the Presidency for General
Grant.

Almost all the States of the South were Re-
publican when Gen. Grant first entered upon
the Presidency; they were all Democratic when
he retired from the Presidential office. The
Republican majorities by which Congressmen
were elected from the South to serve during the
first two years of Grant's term were as fol-
lows: Alabama, 15,406; Arkansas, 3,248; Flor-
ida, 4,017; Louisiana, 7,183; Mississippi, 36,221;
Missouri, 20,252; South Carolina, 34,742; Ten-
nessee, 31,695. Total for eight States, 152,864
Republican majority.

At the Congressional elections held in these
States during the last year of Grant's term as
President, all of them except Florida and South
Carolina gave Democratic majorities, which ag-
gregated 216,576,—warranting the statement
that under Grant's administration these eight
States of the South passed from the control of
the Republican to that of the Democratic party,
and that the Democrats gained 309,340 votes in
these eight States during Grant's eight years of
the Presidency.

The same ratio of Republican losses and
Democratic gains under Grant applies to almost
every other State in the Union. What, then,
becomes of the "strong man" slogan which the
ringleaders are using in behalf of Grant?

The Congressional Record attests that when
Grant began his term as President there were
twenty-three Republican and seven Democratic
Senators from the South, and that on the day
he retired from the Presidency there were but
five Republican and twenty-seven Democratic
Senators from the States of the South—a gain
for the Democrats of twenty, and a loss to the
Republicans of eighteen Senators.

During the first two years of Grant's term as
President there were 170 Republicans and 67
Democrats in Congress, divided thus: 118 Re-
publicans from the Northern and 52 Republi-
cans from the Southern States; 40 Democrats
from the North and 27 Democrats from the
South: Republican majority, 103.

During the last two years of Grant's term the
Republicans had but 106 members of Congress
—90 from the Northern States and 16 from the
South: Democratic majority, 81.

The official record, therefore, discloses the
fact that the Republicans sustained a loss of 64
Congressmen, and that the Democrats gained
120 members during the time that Gen. Grant
was President. It further attests that the ad-
ministration of no other President has been so
fraught with disaster to her party as that of
Gen. Grant. Is it wise that it be repeated? Is
it necessary to repeat it?

The disastrous result of 1874, brought about
by the unwise attempt to force the people to
submit to a third term for Gen. Grant, com-
pelled the Republican party in many States to
take the back track in 1875 on the third-term
question. Pennsylvania led off with this resolu-
tion at her State convention, held May 8, at
Lancaster:

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unquali-
fied adherence to the unwritten law of the re-
public, which wisely, and under the sanction of
the most venerable examples, limits the Presi-
dential service of any citizen to two terms; and
we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recog-
nition of this law, are unalterably opposed to
the election to the Presidency of any person for
a third term."

New York Republicans in 1875, in State con-
vention, resolved:
"That we declare an unalterable opposi-
tion to the election of any President for a third
term."

The Massachusetts Republicans resolved in
1875:

"That sound reason, as well as the wise and
unbroken usage of the republic, illustrated by
the example of Washington, requires that the
term of the Chief Magistrate of the United
States should not exceed a second term."

Ohio Republicans in 1875 resolved:
"That the observance of Washington's ex-
ample, in retiring at the close of his second Presi-
dential term, will be in the future, as it has
been in the past, regarded as a fundamental
rule in the unwritten law of the republic."

Similar resolutions were passed by Republi-
cans in other State conventions, and with re-
sults of the most gratifying character. In Mas-
sachusetts the Democratic majority of the year
previous was overcome, and a Republican Gov-
ernor elected by a large majority.

In New York the Republican gain was 35,
507.

In Ohio the Democratic majority of 17,202
cast in 1874, was overcome, and a Republican
majority of 5,544 secured.

The advocacy of a third term for Grant in
1874 resulted in the election of but ten Republi-
cans and seventeen Democratic Congressmen
from Pennsylvania at the election of that year.
Two years later, with the Republican party
committed against a third term, the Republi-
cans of Pennsylvania elected seventeen Con-
gressmen and the Democrats but ten.

At the election held in Pennsylvania in 1875,
the "unalterable opposition to the Presidency
of any person for a third term" not only re-
sulted in overcoming the Democratic majority
of 4,679, given the year before, but it secured a
majority of 12,030 for the candidates of the Re-
publican party.

The loss of nearly all the Northern States by
the Republicans in 1874, owing to their indorse-
ment of Gen. Grant for a third term, and in the
declaration in 1875 that there should be no third
term of the Presidency, these same States all
being carried by the Republicans, led to the
passage of the following resolution in the Na-
tional House of Representatives, on the 15th
of December, 1875, by a vote of 233 to but 18
against it:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House
the precedent established by Washington, and
other Presidents of the United States, in re-
tiring from the Presidential office after their
second term, has become, by universal concurren-
ce, a part of our republican system of gov-

ernment, and that any departure from this
time-honored custom would be unwise, unpar-
liamentary, and fraught with peril to our free in-
stitutions."

These facts are of such recent occurrence
and easily accessible to all.

A true regard for the public interests de-
mands that the blunders of 1874 shall not be
repeated in 1880.

LET US HAVE SUNFLOWERS.—In the first place,
they are most important disinfectants; they
absorb gases that arise from drains, water
closets, and other places, either around the
house or barn; and I have yet to learn of a
home where sunflowers grow profusely around
the kitchen and baryard that was afflicted
with malarial fevers. The more foul matter
they absorb, the more rank they grow, and
they require very little care and time in their
cultivation. Just mellow up the earth, a few
inches below the surface, and scatter the seeds,
covering them so that the poultry will not
scratch them up; this is all the cultivation they
need for weeks. As they stretch upward in
their rapid growth they may need a short stick
set up to tie them to, so that the winds may
not break them over till they gain strength to
support themselves. Then they are useful.
The seeds yield an abundant harvest, and are a
very wholesome diet for poultry, giving them a
pleasant change from cereals, and are con-
ducive to their health. One most important item
is, they will cure the heaves in a horse. One
gentleman told me that there is nothing equal
to sunflower seeds for that purpose. He had
one bushel of the seeds ground with two bushels
of oats, and gave a horse two quarts of the
mixture, meal, wet in water, three times a day.
He took the time when the horse was not used
at hard work. In two weeks not a sign of the
heaves could be observed, and the horse looked
as sleek and bright as if his hair had been oiled.
He had cured two horses of his own of this dis-
tressing complaint, and recommended it to others,
who had experienced a like result. In cases of
horse distemper and coughs, it is an excellent
remedy. Raising the plants, then, is really a
good investment in every point of view, as they
purify the atmosphere, hide unsightly places,
and are of medicinal value in the farmyard. Let
each housewife resolve to raise sunflowers:
there are plenty of places where they can rear
their stately heads, where nothing else would
ever be cultivated, and the ground be covered
with wholesome and nutritious food. Farmer's wife
in Country Gentleman.

A NOVEL STRAWBERRY BED.—A new way of
raising strawberries is to take a large hoghead
bush-and-a-half or two-inch holes 8 or 10
inches apart, up and down and around the bar-
rel, then as it is filled with good soil, place the
plants in the holes, being careful to have the
roots well imbedded in the earth. Place the
barrel or cask in some convenient place where
it will have plenty of sunshine. Throw on
enough ends and slopes from the kitchen to keep
the soil in the barrel sufficiently moist, and you
have a strawberry bed on a small scale that we
are informed will give you an extraordinary
yield and that will require but little labor to
keep in good condition. There are no weeds to
bother, and as the runners cannot take root,
it is an easy matter to clip them off, which is
about all there is to do except to pick the berries;
and this is a much easier task than when the
berries are on the ground. It is said that
one hoghead has been known to yield six
bushels of fruit in a single season.

THE OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.—She flourished 30
or 40 years ago. She was a little girl, and she
was 15. She used to help her mother wash the
dishes and keep the kitchen tidy, and she had
an ambition to make pies so nicely that papa
could not tell the difference between them and
mamma's; and she could fry griddle-cakes at
10 years of age, and darn her own stockings
before she was 12, to say nothing of knitting
them herself. She never said "I can't," and "I
don't want to," to her mother, when asked to
leave her play, and run up stairs or down on an
errand, because she had not been brought up
in that way. Obedience was a cardinal virtue
in the old-fashioned girl. She rose in the
morning when she was called, and went out
into the garden and saw the dew on the grass,
and if she lived in the country, she fed the
chickens and hunted up the eggs for breakfast.
We do not suppose she had her hair in curl pa-
pers, or crimping pins, or had it "banged"
over her forehead, and her flounces were no
trouble to her. She learned to sew by making
patchwork, and we dare say she could do an
"over-and-over seam as well as nine-tenths
of the grown-up women do now-a-days. The
old-fashioned little girl did not grow into a
young lady and talk about her beaux before
she was in her teens, and she did not read
dime novels, and was not fancying a hero in
every play-boy she met. She learned the
solid accomplishments as she grew up. She
was taught the art of cooking and house-keep-
ing. When she got a husband she knew how
to cook him a dinner. She did not think she
knew as much as her mother, and that her
judgment was as good as her grandmother's.
And if there be an old-fashioned little girl in
the world to-day, may heaven bless her and
keep her, and raise up others like her.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at the
residence of A. Snow, in the township of Osh-
kosh, Kalamazoo county, on Friday last. Mr.
John Howard was engaged with two other men
in drawing square timber on a wagon to Mr.
Snow's residence. Arriving there, they pro-
ceeded to unload, and had placed one end of a
30-foot stick on the ground, and had raised the
other end on the front wheel of the wagon.—
Then, in order to raise it clear of the wheel, two
of the men lifted on the end of the timber and
Howard stood just back of the wheel. When
they had fairly raised it from the wagon the
timber rolled in their hands and caught young
Howard on the back of the neck, throwing him
to the ground, the immense weight of the oak
timber coming directly on his head, crushing
one-half the skull, and nearly severing it from
the body. He lived but a few minutes. He
was 22 years of age and highly esteemed.

Written For The True Northerner.
Lines on the Death of My Wife.

Dedicated to our many friends who so kindly
ministered to her welfare for nearly seven
months of extreme suffering, and with purest
sympathy and friendship stood by us faith-
fully to the last.

Is it thee, now oh Death, that has cast such a
gloom,
Like the pall of the mourner around me?
Is it thinking that yonder is made a new tomb,
And the spirit that's there doth surround me?
Is the love I have borne, to the life of that one,
In its purity lingering—returning?
And the faith that she gave me, now to return
In tapers of light still to keep burning.

Will it long be so dark, will not rifts in the cloud
Soon break and shine forth in its beauty—
As the rainbow of promise her beauties en-
shroud—
And beckon me onward to duty?

Thou' she rests with the leaves in the green,
moony gloom,
'Neath the evergreen trees that wave o'er
her;

And the hollow winds sighing o'er her lone
tomb,
Yet singing of love that we bore her.

Oh, the tear on the cheek of the sorrowing one,
In whose home the Comforter has spoken
Is the balm of that sympathy duty hath won,
To adorn the poor shrine that is broken!

Thou' now she is gone, and all lonely we are,
Yet we think of the promise that's given,—
Beaming out from her grave, like a Bethlehem
star,

Yes, to light our lone pathway to heaven!
Oh! the smile that was thrown on that im-
mortal brow,

As the anchor of hope to the spirit,
When the soul was uplifted awhile, but to bow
As the voice of the Savior came near it.

May that light of His love, that was given to
her,
Be with us, nor expire at the portal—
Glimmer forth on the banks of the crystalline
shore,
Overshine by a glory immortal.

May guardian angels, with their soft wings
display
Their missions of love to our sorrow;
Thou' long be the night, or dark be the day,
May their joy seem to us brighter to-morrow.

And may the fond hope of the future appear
While her tears of song doth console us—
May the echo roll on, as the waves disappear,
While her spirit of love doth control us!

Oh cheer us with song, now the mid-harvest
of noon
Has come! and our loved ones are parted;
Oh! sing to us joyful, with a soul-cheering tune,
Breathing peace for the sorrowing-hearted.

My boys, they are left me, yet they number
but two,
And may sweet hope still brighten their
sorrow;

While journeying onward, may they still keep
in view—
Thou' dark now the day, may far be the
morrow.

May the flight of her spirit o'er the bordering
mere,
To the land of eternal abiding,
Leave the path it has traversed, as pure and
as clear,

To our hearts in its glory confiding.
As the grass greener grows, where the cluster-
ing flowers
Of beauty now blossom above her,

May we often there wander, and sweet be the
hours—
Remembering still that we love her!

Geo. W. GLIDDEN.
Waverly, April 25, 1880.

While the Wilkinson troupe was stopping at
Holly last week, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of the
manager, concluded that her old corset had
served its time, and dug it out of a back win-
dow of the hotel. After the party reached
Muskegon last Saturday, Mrs. W. happened to
remember that some time ago she sewed \$250
in greenbacks into that same old corset.—
Topsy's mischief never created half as much
commotion as this afterthought did, and a
trustworthy member of the troupe was dispatched
to Holly in search of the cast-off garment. Soon
after the arrival of the troupe in the city Mon-
day, a telegram was received announcing that
the corset had been recovered, having lain un-
disturbed where it was thrown till the mes-
senger found it.—Big Rapids Pioneer Magnet.</